ment, and especially not under the control of the have fondly heped awaits us? or shall we inglement, and especially not under the control of the have fondly heped awaits us? or shall we inglement, and especially not under the control of the have fondly heped awaits us? or shall we inglement, and the folly heped awaits us? or shall we inglemedianchely example of the instability of human affairs, and the folly with which self-government is see one established against the will and without administered? the consent of the people. But all my observation and reflection have served to strengthen and confirm my conviction, that such an institution, emanating from the authority of the General Government. But, unless I deceive myself, I think I have reached a time of life, and am now in a posiment, properly restricted and guarded, with such tion of retirement, from which I can look ents as experience has pointed out, can

Accordingly, at the Extra Session, a bill passed both Heuses of Congress, which, in my opinion, contained an excellent charter, with one or two slight defects, which it was intended to cure by a supplemental bill, if the Veto had not been exercised. That charter contained two new and I bearing, disorganizing and dangerous to the perticular deprivable features, one was to greater think admirable features, one was to greater the two parties, as to their course, contrains and bearing for this occasion, but I purpose to specify a few recent instances, in which, I tank, our political opponents have exhibited a spirit and bearing, disorganizing and dangerous to the perticular department. think admirable features; one was to separate the operation of issuing a circulation from that of voke the serious and sober attention to them, of all banking, confiding these faculties to different who are here assembled, boards; and the other was to limit the dividends. The first I would notice of the bank, bringing the excess, beyond the pre-scribed amount, into the public treasury. Is the preparation of the charter, every sacrifice was made that could be made to accommodate it, especially that could be made to accommodate it, especially by a law authorising a Convention, regulating the in regard to the branching power, to the reputed appointment of members to it, specifying the qual-opinions of the President. But instead of meeting ification of voters, &c. In that way most of the us in a mutual spirit of conciliation, he fired, as States were received. Of late, without any pre-was aptly said by a Virginia editor, upon the flag vious sanction or authority from Congress, several

the acting President is his Veto measure, after a previous consultation between him and some distinguished members of Congress, and two leading members of his Cabinet. The bill was shaped in allowed to vote, as allens have been allowed to beprecise conformity to his views, as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated by the cabinet of the Cabinet nicated to others, and was submitted to his inspection after it was so prepared; and he gave was no party to the transaction, but I do not entertain a doubt of what I state. The bill passed if necessary, they should be protected, at home both Houses of Congress without any alteration or and abroad—the thunder of our artillery should amendment whatever, and the Veto was again em-

owns being one; although he administers the Executive branch of the Government in contempt of their feelings and in violation of their princi- feet our legislation. ples; and although all whom he chooses to have denominated as ultra Whigs, that is to say the great body of the Whig party, have come under his ban, and these of them in office are threatened with his expulsion, I wish not to say of him ope word that is not due to truth and to the country. I will, however, say that, in my opinion, the Whigs cannot be justly held responsible for his administration of the Executive department, for the measures he may recommend, or his failure to recommend others, nor especially for the manner in which he distributes the public patronage. They will do their duty, I hope, towards the country, and render all good and proper support to Government; but they ought not to be held ac-countable for his conduct. They elected him, it is true, but for another office, and he came into present one by a lamentable visitation of widence. There had been no such instance Providence. occurring under the Government. If the Whigs were bound to scrutinize his opinions, in reference to an office which no one ever anticipated he would fill, he was bound in henor and good faith to decline the Harrisburgh nomination, if he could not conscientiously co-operate with them in sustaining the principles that brought him into Had the President who was elected fived, had that honest and good man, on whose face, in that picture, we now gaze, been spared. I feel perfectly confident that all the measures which the did they refuse! Simply because they appreprinciples of the Whigs authorized the country to t, including a Bank of the United States, rould have been carried.

But it may be said that a sound currency, suc

as I have described, is unattainable during the administration of Mr. Tyler. It will be, if it can only be obtained through the instrumentality of a Bank of the United States, unless be changes his opinion, as he has done in regard to the land bili

Unfortunately, our Chief Magistrate possesses more power, in some respects, than a King or England. The crown is never separated from the nation, but is obliged to conform to it will. If the Ministry holds opinions adverse to the nation, and is thrown into the minority in the Hous of Commons, the crown is constrained to dismiss the Ministry, and appoint one whose opinions coincide with the nation. This Queen Vic-toria has recently been obliged to do; and not merely to change the Ministry, but to dismiss the official attendants upon her person. But here, it the President holds opinions adverse to that of Congress and the nation upon important public measures, there is no remedy but upon the periodi-cal return of the rights of the ballot box.

Another remedy, powerfully demanded by the necessities of the times, and requisite to maintend to increase supplies at home from domestic industry. I have so often expressed my views on this subject, and so recently in the Senate of on this subject, and so recently in the Sennte of the United States, that I do not think there is any occasion for my enlarging upon it at this time. I do not think that a high tariff is necessary, but one that shall insure an adequate revenue and rea-sonable protection; and it so happens that the interests of the Treasury and the wants of the people now perfectly coincide. Union is our highest and greatest interest. No one can look beyond its dissolution without horror and dismay. Harmony is essential to the preservation of the Union. It was the leading, although not the only motive, in proposing the compromise act, to preserve that harmony. The power of protecting the interests of our own country can never be surrendered to foreign nations, without a culpable dereliction of Of this truth, all parts of the nation are every day becoming more and more sensible. In the meantime, this indispensable power should be exercised with a discretion and moderation, and in a form least calculated to revive prejudices, or to check the progress of reform new going on in publi

sures, I shall only allude without stopping to dwell on the distribution bill, that just and equitable setement of a great National question, which sprung during the Revolutionary War, which has seriously agitated the country, and which it is deeply to be regretted had not been settled ten years ago, as then proposed. Independent of all other considerations, the fluctuation in the receipts from sales of the public lands is so great and co stant, that it is resource on which the General Government ought not to rely for revenue. It is far better that the advice of a Democratic land Committee of the Senate, at the head of which was the experienced and distinguished Mr. King of Alabama, given some years ago, should be fol-lowed, that the Federal Treasury be replenished with duties on imports, without bringing into it any part of the land fund.

have thus suggested measures of relief adaptand the present state of the country, and I have noticed some of the differences which unfortunately exist between the two leading parties into which our people are unhappily divided. In considering the question whether the counsels of the one or the estion whether the counsels of the one or the of these parties are wisest, and best calcu Isted to advance the interests, the honor, and the presperity of the nation, which every citizen ought to do, we should discard all passion and prejudice. and exercise, as far as possible, a perfect impar-tiality. And we should not confine our attention merely to the particular measures which those parties respectively espouse or oppose, but extend it to their general course and conduct, and to the spirit and purposes by which they are animated.

and certain, and free from the influence of Govern- and the liberal portion of mankind everywhere,

with calmness, and speak, I hope, with candor and alone supply a reliable currency.

Accordingly, at the Extra Session, a bill passed the two parties, as to their course, doctrines and

The first I would notice is the manner in which of truce sent from the capitol.

Congress, anxious to fulfil the expectations of the people, another bank bill was prepared, in conformity with the plan of a Bank sketched by I do not deny that their population and condition Territories have proceeded of When foreigners are naturalized and incorporated as citizens, in our community, they are entitled to roar as loud and as effectually in their defence, as ployed.

It is painful for me to advert to a grave occurrence, marked by such dishonor and bad faith.

Although the President, through his recognized organ, derides and denounces the Whigs, and disovers being over although the advantage of the control of th about them, to participate in our elections, and af

> 2. The New-Jersey Election :- the great seal of the State and the decision of the local authorities were put aside by the House of Representatives, and a majority thus secured to the Democratic

> party.
> 3. Nullification, which is nothing more nor less than an assumption by one State to abrogate within its limits a law passed by the 26 States in Con-

4. A late revolutionary attempt in Maryland to subvert the existing Government, without any thority of law.

5. The refusal of a minority in the Legislature

of Tennessee to co-operate with the majority (their Constitution requiring the presence of twothirds of the members) to execute a positive in juction of the Constitution of the United States to uppoint two United States Senators. In principle, that refusal was equivalent to announcing the wil-lingness of that minority to dissolve the Union. For if 13 or 14 of the 26 States were to refuse altogether to elect Senators, a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. That minority, for weeks together er, and time after time, deliberately refused to enter upon the election. And, if the Union is not in fact disselved, it is not because the principle involved would not lead to a dissolution, but because 12 or hended the election to the Senate of political opconents. The seats of the two Tennessee Senators in the United States Senate are now vacant, and Tennessee has no voice in that branch of Concress in the general legislation. One of the highest compliments which I ever received was to have been appointed, at a popular meeting in Tennessee, one of her Senators, in conjunction with a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, with all the authority that such an appointment could bestow. I repeat here an expression of my acknowledgements for the honor, which I most am-bitiously resigned when I gave up my Dictatorship and my seat as a Kentucky Senator. [Agen

eral laugh.]

6. Then there is repudiation, that foul stain upon the American character, cast chiefly by the Democrats of Mississippi, and which it will require years to efface from our bright escutcheon

7. The support given to Executive usurpations. and the expunging the records of the Senate of the United States.

cussion and deliberate consideration, and after the regularly passed. They may attempt to get them repealed; they have a right to test their validity before the Judiciary; but whilst the laws remain in force, unrepealed, and without any decision against their constitutional validity, submission to them is not merely a constitutional and legal In this case, it is true that those who refuse to abide by them only their own noses. But it is the principle of the refusal to which I call your attention. nority may refuse compliance with one law, what is to prevent minorities from disregarding al law? Is this any thing but a modification of What right have the servants the people (the Legislative bodies) to withhold ir masters their assigned quotas of a great public fund

9. The last, though not the least, instance of the manifestation of disorganization which I shall no-tice, is the recent convulsion in Rhode Island.— That little but gallant and patriotic State had a Charter derived from a British King, in operation Charter derived from a British King, in operation between one and two hundred years. There had been engrafted upon it laws and usages, from time to time, and altogether a practical Constitution sprung up, which carried the State, as one of the glorious thirteen, through the Revolution, and brought her safely into the Union. Under it her Green's and Perrys, and other distinguished men, were born and rose to eminence. The Legislature had called a Convention to remedy whatever defects it had, and to adapt it to the progressive improve-ments of the age. In that work of reform the Dorr party might have co-operated; but, not choosing so to co-operate, and in wanton defiance of all established authority, they undertook, sub-sequently, to call another Convention. The result was two Constitutions, not essentially differing on the principal acceptance. the principal point of controversy, the right of

Upon submitting to the people that which was formed by the regular Convention, a small major-ity voted against it, produced by a union, in cast-ing votes, between the Dorr party, and some of the ity voted against it, presidency your some of the firends of the old Charter who were opposed to any change. The other Constitution being also submitted to the people, an apparent majority voted for it, made up of every description of votes, legal and illegal, by proxy and otherwise, taken in the most irregular and unauthorised manner.

The Dorr party proceeded to put their Constitu-tion in operation, by electing him as the Governor of the State, members to the mock Legislature, and other officers. But they did not stop here they proceeded to collect, to drill, and to a mi itary ferce, and pointed their cannon against the Arsenal of the State.

The President was called upon to isterpose the power of the Union to preserve the peace of the State, in conformity with an express provision of We should auxiously enquire whither shall we be State, in conformity with an express provision of led by following in the lead of one or the other of the Federal Constitution. And I have as much those parties—shall we be carried to the achieve—pleasure in expressing my opinion that he faithment of the glorious destiny, which patriots here, fully performed his duty, in responding to that can surmount all difficulties. Let us all—all—re-engaged for the present sur

vert on other parts of his conduct.

The leading presses of the Democratic party at

Whigs! arouse from the ignoble supineness
Whigs! arouse from the ignoble supineness The leading presses of the Democratic party.

Washington, Albany, New-York and Richmond, which eacompasses you—awake from the lethargy in which success the point of the Dorr in which success the point of the point which success the point of the point which success the point of sary, to suppress the insurrection, and, notwithstanding, they passed resolutions tending to awe the President, and to countenance and cheer the

Fortunately, numbers of the Dorr party abantheir Chief; he fled, and Rhode Island, unaided by any actual force of the Federal authity, proved herself able alone to maintain law, order

and government within her borders. I do not attribute to my fellow-citizens here as-sembled, from whom I differ in opinion, any disposition to countenance the revolutionary proceedngs in Rhode Island. I do not believe that they approve it. I do not believe that their party gen-erally could approve it, nor some of the other examples of a spirit of disorganization which I have ampies of a spirit of disorganization which I also enumerated; but the misfortime is, in time of high party excitement, that the leaders commit them-selves, and finally commit the body of their party, who perceive that, unless they stand by and sustain their leaders, a division and perhaps destruction of the party would be the consequence. Of all the springs of human action, party ties are perhaps the most powerful. Interest has been supposed to be more so, but party ties are more influential, unless they are regarded as a modifica-tion of imaginary interest. Under their sway we have seen not only individuals but whole commu-nities abandon their long cherished interests and principles, and turn round and oppose them with

its support a precedent established by the majority in Congress, in the irregular admission of Territories, as States, into the Union, to which I have heretofore alluded? Is there not reason to fear that the example which Congress had previously presented encouraged the Rhode Island rebellion

It has been attempted to defend that rebellion upon the doctrines of the American Declaration of Independence, but no counterance to it can be fairly derived from them. That Declaration asserts, it is true, that whenever a Government becomes destructive of the ends of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the security of which it was instituted, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government; and so undoubtedly it is. But this is a right only to be exercised in grave and ex-treme cases. "Prudence indeed will dictate," reme cases. "Prudence indeed will uncon-says that venerated instrument, "that Govern-ments long established should not be changed ments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under an absolute despotism, it is their right, their duty, to throw off such Govern-

Will it be pretended that the actual Government of Rhode Island is destructive of life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness? That it has perpe-trated a long train of abuses and userpations, persuing the same invariable object, to reduce the people under absolute despotism? Or that any other cause of complaint existed but such as might be peacefully remedied, without violence and without blood? Such as, in point of fact, the legitimate Government had regularly summoned a onvention to redress, but for the results of whose deliberations the restless spirit of disorder and rebellion had not the patience to wait? Why fellow citizens, little Khody (God bless and pre serve her) is one of the most prosperous, enter-prizing, and enlightened States in this whole No where is life, liberty, and property How is this right of the People to abolish an

existing Government, and to set up a new one to be practically exercised? Our Revolutionary anestors did not tell us by words, but they proclaimed it by gallant and noble deeds. Who are the People that are to tear up the whole fabric of huamn society, whenever and as often as caprice or passion may prompt them? When all the arrangements and ordinances of existing and organized society are prostrated and subverted, as must be supposed in such a lawless and irregular movement as that in Rhode Island, the established privileges and distinctions between the sexes, bethe colors, between the ages, between naand between the innocent and the guilty convict, all the offspring of positive institutions, are cast down and abolished, and society is thrown into one heterogeneous and unregulated mass. And is one naterogeneous and unregulated mass. And is pass laws to carry into effect the Act of Distribution. An Act of Congress, passed according to all the forms of the Constitution, after ample discussion and deliberation. and thrown into such a shapeless mass, the major Government in endless succession! Why would overturn all social organization, make re--the extreme and last resort of an oppressed people—the commonest occurrences of human life, and the standing order of the day,-How such a principle would operate in a certain section of this Union, with a peculiar population, you will readily conceive. No community could endure such an intolorable state of things any

where, and all would, sooner or later, take refug from such ceaseless agitation, in the calm repose f absolute despotism.

I know of no mede by which an existing Government can be overthrown and put aside, and a new one crected in its place but by the consent of that Government, express or implied, or by forci-

le resistance, that is Revolution. Fellow-Citizens: I have enumerated these exmples of a dangerous spirit of disorganization, and disregard of law, with no purpose of giving of-fence, or exciting bitter and unkind feelings, here or elsewhere; but to illustrate the principles, character and tendency of the two great parties into which this country is divided. In all of these examples, the Democratic party, as it calls itself, (a denomination to which I respectfully think it has not the least just pretension.) or large portions of that party, extending to whole States, united with apparent cerdiality. To all of them the Whig parapparent cerdiality. was constantly and firmly opposed. And nd sincerity, to say truly and importially to which of these two partie can the interests, the happiness, and the deof this great people be most safely confided? I appeal especially, and with perfect confidence, to I stood side by side, during some of the darkest advices, was at Cedar Keys. [Savannah Rep. days of the Republic, in seasons of both War and

Peace.
Fellow-citizens of all parties! The present sittress and dimenty; sait mere is no occasion of any despondency. A kind and bountiful Provi-dence has never deserted us—punished us he, per-haps, has for our neglect of his blessings and our misdeeds. We have a varied and fertile soil, a genial climate and free institutions. Our whole land is covered, in profusion, with the means of subsistence and the comforts of life. Our gallant Ship, it is unfortunately true, lies helpiess, tossed on a tempestuous sea, amidst the conflicting billows of canton ling parties, without a side of the conflicting billows of canton ling parties, without a side of the conflicting billows of canton line and the canton line and the canton line are side of the canton line and the canton line are side of the canton line and the canton line are side of the canton line and the canton line are side of the canton line are side of the canton line and the canton line are side of the cant lows of cantending parties, without a midder and without a faithful pilot. But that Ship is our country, embodying all our past glory, all our fuits Stars and Stripes, still proudly floats at its masthead. With stout hearts and strong arms we

call, as it gave me pain to be obliged to animad- rally around that Banner, and firmly resolve to

party, encouraging them in their work of Rebellion and Treason. And when matters had got to a crisis and the two parties were preparing for civil war, and every hour it was expected to haze out, a great Tammany meeting was held in the City of New-York, headed by the leading men of the party, the Cambrelings, the Vanderpoels, the Allens, with a perfect knowledge that the military power of the Union was to be employed, if necessary the insurrection, and, notwith particle indignation? As for Captain Tyler, he your country, or obey the impulses of a just and patriotic indignation? As for Captain Tyler, he is a mere snap-a flash in the pan; pick yo Whig flints and try your rifles again.

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1842. Q

L7 General Committee of Democratic Broadway House, on Friday er, will be held at the Broadway House, on Frida ning, the lat of July, 1842, at 8 o'clock. By order, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Chairman.

SAMUEL D. Jackson, Secretaries. Jean CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secretaries. Jean LT Mr. Clny's Speech at the Festival at Lexingion, Ky., Mr. Chief Justice Robertson's Address as the President of the Meeting, and Mr. Clav's Parkwell SPERCH on his retiring from the United States Senate, will be published in a next Pamphlet and for sale at this office to-morrow. Price 12; cents, or \$1 per deten.

The Tariff Bill Vetoed.

As will be seen by the Message in another column, Jehn Tyler has vetoed the bill for raising temporary supplies for the Government-and this. tained a proviso that the operation of the Distrihe has retord it! He does not consider the enactment of the law called for by the exigency of the tyranny, if this be not in point. We look for a manifestation of public feeling with regard to the acting President's conduct in this matter, to which favors. he cannot remain insensible. If the spirit of national pride-the feeling of free sovereignty among the People-had not been stilled and destroyed by gradual and almost imperceptible encroschments upon their rights, during the last twelve years, a oice would go forth from the heart of the nation which would drive to his duty he weak man whose selfish ambition now turns him from it. We copy the following from his recognized organ at Washington, written before the Veto; its spirit is in sceping with every act of John Tyler's Admistra-

Romen -It is rumor ed about the Capitol that if the President vetoes the twelve line bill, Congress will adjourn suddenly, and make no farther attempt at a revision of the Tariff, or bill. " Let them do it if they dare.

Mr. Clay's Speech. We feel sure that no reader of the Tribune wil complain that its columns this morning are filled almost exclusively with the great Speech of HESRY CLAY. Nothing that any man in this nation could say upon the great measures of public policy which now engage the auxious attention of the whole country would deserve profounder considerstion or be read with deeper interest by the great body of American citizens. The experience of this great Statesman in affairs of State covers nearly half a century and embraces every variety of fortune. In war his voice has thrilled the hearts of the assembled Congress, and his counsels have awakened life and the purest patriotic zeal throughout the land. When the storm had passed his hand has borne the olive branch abroad, and his abilities have secured to his country the blessings of peace. In public prosperity he has preserved a calm and dignified tone and; in adversity—the dark est and the deepest-his bearing has been manly and undispayed. In every situation of the country he has proved himself the powerful, zealous, uncompromising champion of our national honor, of official purity, of sound practical legislation, and of American Industry and Independence. His life has been devoted, with an intensity seldom witnessed in any public man, to the honest service of country. He has now with a magnanimity, which in ancient times would have commanded at its pleasure, a new Government? That as laurels and the honors of public processions, with-often, and whenever society can be drummed up drawn from the theatre of his highest glory to the sacred shades of private life. Looking with calm phic reflection from that retreat upon the solitical acts and aspects of the times his soice of astruction has a weight and a power which beng to no other in the land.

The sketch of his early life and his noble vindiation from the thousand slanders that party melevolence has heaped upon his head will command especial attention from their personal interest. We shall publish to-morrow the eloquent address of Hon, George Robertson, President of the meeting, in offering the Sentiment which called forth this masterly Speech from Mr. CLAY.

FROM AFRICA .- Brig Robert Cook, arrived yes terday, 24 days from the West coast of Africa, with little news of importance. The second expedition or exploring the Niger had arrived on the 20th May from London, in a steamer. Capt. Cook does not recollect her name. The last expedition did not succeed, as almost all hands perished from sickness. The British fleet have destroyed the Island of Galenas, burnt the factories, and taken the slaves for the purpose of liberating them; in the action one white female, name unknown, was

FROM FLORIDA. - By the arrival of the steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, we learn that Halleck Tustenuggee, who had been sent out by Col. Worth, had returned from an unsuccessful attempt to bring in the Creek Chief. Oc-ti-achee and hi band. They had dispersed and would not re-as-semble for three moons. Hopes are entertained the candor of the real, the ancient and long-tried however, that the runners now after them would Democracy—that old Republican party, with whom induce them to come in. Col. Worth, at the last

6. A. Brownson requests the Editor of the Boston Post to say that the announcement in the uation of our country is one of unexampled dis-tress and difficulty; but there is no occasion for Boston Quarterly, and of the exampled of its Editor as a contributor to the Democratic, is unauthorized. The Boston Quarterly will appear as usual in July, and for aught that is certain will

live for many years to come.' LAKE MANOPAC .- We have been requested to call the atnention of such of our readers as intend visiting the country laring the country during the summer, to the advertisement of Mr. BERRY, in this day's paper. Those who visited Lake Mahopac last season were exceedingly gratified. The loca country, embodying all our past giory, all our future hopes. Its grew is our whole people, by whatever political denomination they are known. It she goes down, we all go down together. Let us remember the dying words of the gallant and lamented Lawrence. "Don't give up the Ship." The glorious banner of our country, with families spending the warm months of last year at Mr. Ber-ry's, and we lears that a large portion of his friends have re-engaged for the present summer with their obliging host.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, 3 P. M. I have but little to communicate in addition to what you have received. A portion of the troops returned to the city this morning, and were greatest with enthusiastic cheers as they passed along the streets. They brought is most of the " spoils" taken from the camp of the Insurgents, including five tents marked W. B., supposed to have been contributed by some of the sympathizers in Massachusetts, about 150 pikes (made in Chepuchet, mounted on staves 6 to 3 feet long,) which had een sharpened on the grindstone and were firmidable weapons, a number of kegs of powder, muskets, musical instruments, and other articles

oo numerous to mention.

Some of the companies from the South-East part of the State returned this afternoon in the steam-

oat King Philip.
Great regret is expressed at the escape of Dorr, Great regret is expressed at the escape of Dorr, but every exertion will be made to effect his acress. The steamboat from Norwich was boarded at New London last evening, but he was boarded at New London Last evening, but he was not on heard Governor King has accreted the congret board. Governor King has increased the reward for his apprehension to \$5,000 if delivered to he Sheriff of Providence, Newport County within

three months.

The Reporters I mentioned yesterday were released at the intercession of some citizens of this

leased at the intercession of some citizens of this place, but not without difficulty.

It is said that the principal legal adviser of the disorganizers, Samuel Y. Atwell, was not able to dissolve connection with Dorr's party quite so easy as some of his equally distinguished coadjutors. As a peculiar mark of regard, the encampment of the Insurgents was pitched at Chepachet, where he resides, and when he wished to remove, he he must remain and fight it out with them. To this he demurred; when a guart was set around his house, his provisions carried away to camp and an old sow and litter of pigs were sacrificed by the people, and cooked for the benefit of the Governor and his officers. Some reports stated he was compelled to help dig the entrenchments, but this must not be believed without abundant case! History gives us no example of crushing evidence. Rapublies are said to be ungrateful, and Mr. Atwell has found to his sorrow that the not bodily.) have no better remembrance of past

> 4 P. M .- The City Guards have just marched by to escort the troops with their prisoners into the

> The stores are partially opened and the Banks, at the recommendation of the Governor, have resumed business.
>
> Ever since Spring nearly every grocery up to

within a few days has had hung out a flaming red sign: "1776-Dr. Brown's Root Beer." I have sign: "1776-Dr. Brown's Root Beer." I have not seen one of them for the last week. The Doc tor's presence is greatly desired by some of his numerous patients.—Seth Luther, the brawler, is among the prisoners.

I have just learned that Dorr made his escape

on Atwell's horse. The troops sent to take their post between Rhode Island and Connecticut, came nto the road within thirty minutes after Dorn It is stated the missing brass cannon has

found buried, by the Newport Artillery.

The captain and four of the party who commit-

e outrage on C. J. Shelly and others some time since, have been recognized among the pris-

FROM Rio Jasento.-The brig Oregon, O. Case, commander, arrived here yesterday from Rio, May 23. She was purchased at the Columbia River to fill the vacancy in the Exploring Expedition caused by the loss of the Peacock. The Erebus and Terror, of Capt. Ross's Southern Exploring Expedition, arrived at the Falkhard Islands on the 6th of April. This intelligence was brought to Rio by the Arrow, which also brought to that port five of the officers and men of the American whaling brig Francis, Capt. Holland, of New-London, which was totally lest on New-Island, one of the Fulklands, on the 15th of February. All on board were saved except Robert J. Richardson, of Hartford. After remaining six weeks in New-Island, they reached Port Louis, where the Arrow was lying, and five-as many as could be accommodated on board-were taken in her to Rio. They have reached this port in the Oregon.

It appears that Capt. Ross left the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on the 23d November, and entered the ice on the 12th December, 1841. On the 20th January following he experienced a heavy gale, in which the rudders of both vessels were damaged by the ice, and having penetrated 6 miles further than during his cruize of the preceding year, he determined to return. While in lat 66 44, a collision took place between the two vessels, by which both were very much damaged, the Erebus receiving most injury. She lost her bowsprit and a part of her sponson, and had the palon of her bower anchor driven 3 inches into the lintel-

A day or two before the Oregon sailed 2,000 troops left Rio for the Coast of Santos, in the Pro-vince of St. Paul, to suppress some political disturbances there. The insurgents require the dis-missal of certain obnoxious persons in the Mini-try, a demand which the Emperor refused. They profess the greatest loyalty and devotion to the person of his Majesty, but appeared jealous of the Portugues influence over him. The disturbances were not considered serious. The rest of the Empice was tranquil.

tions were at anchor in the harbor. Among these were the Delaware, and the squadron on the coast. It was reported [that one of the British national

ships would proceed to aid Capt. Ross.
A report prevailed in Rio that Brown, the Buenos Ayrean Admiral, had deserted Rosas with his fleet, and gone over to the Montevideans. This was believed to be well founded.

The Oregon left Rio with the U. S. brig Por-poise, Lieut. Com. Ringold, but separated three

TRIAL OF DARWIN GIBSON.-This individual, late Cashier of the Bank of Rome, Lu. who has been practising some of the acts of modern financiering during the last year in Havana, and subse quently in New Orleans, had his trial in the latter city on the 20th, and was found guilty. The jury was out but a few minutes. He will have a steady home in the Penitentiary for some ten or a dozen

ROBBERY .- Some footpads have attempted street robbery in the suburbs of the city. If some of our citizens will put a Bolen pistol into their pockets, we shall soon have some of these morthy financiers, dead or alive, in custody, and the whole gang will qe breken up. [Amer.

DARING ROBBERY .- We learn that a master of vessel was robbed on Russia Wharf this mornno of about \$400. The robber struck him a vio lent blow which felled him to the ground, where he remained senseless several minutes, he then seized his pocket-book and made his escape.
[Boston Trans.

GRAND EXCURSION ON SUNDAY AND THE 4TH OF JULY.-The spleadid and commodious steamer Jacob Bell, Capt. Vates, will make two excursions each day to Harlasm. We would advise the citizens who wish to avoid the noise and bastle of the City on the above days to take a trip to Harlasm, through Hurl Gate.

benithy place of resort should not be forgotten by those who intend leaving the city for relaxation and pleasure.—We perceive by fan advertisement in our columns that there has been a new rotte established, to which we would direct attention. A Wr. A. D. Hype is connected with the line passengers will receive that kind and gentlemanly treatment of which we have had personal experience.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

In Congress... Wenness, v. June 25. In the Horse the Message of the President, as using that he had signed the Appartisant Bid, and that retorned the Lariff Bill, were subject discussion, by Mr. Altens and Astrawa. I exclusion appointing a Select Committee on the ret was a topted. An ex ned debate follow to the Mr. Hours spike in justification i be President, and Mesers Firtwork, GRASON and Sacrassratt, attacking him with great of

to Sexate nothing the tast was done [W

have no roum for our lett

The full under consideration is designed as only a ray measure, and thus a temporary scenare passion to the convenience of Congres is made to affect the convenience of Congres is made to affect the convenience of Congres is made to affect the convenience of the provise of an expensive state of the provise of an expensive state of the provise of the september, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a part law. A doubt may be well entertained, in the ordinary of the september of the condition, the support of the condition of the september of the september

MURDER .-- The body of Mr. Issue W. Rahway, N. J., was found burried about from his residence on the 30th all with shot between his eyes. The supposed murder has been arrested.

To Editors Triban

GENTLEMEN The Limiter of Rahmay, N. J. intend to be a Fair on the annual day. A many of our artisans the time hang beave on their hands will you not remember them to take the large from labority street, at 9 A. fare through Newara and Kitaberth Town, a ride of miles, for Newton in time to hear an Oranson by law William sont after which the labors spread a samptiment and the intended of the intended of the survey of the street of the survey of the street of the survey of the the Fair. The sate returns me will not be disappointed in the ride, the beauties place, or the heaties of a higher order, for which Bal-has been ever famous. Yours, ht.